

FRENCH WON
GROUND BACK

Had Been Expelled from a
Part of the Village of
Albaincourt

GERMANS DELIVERED
A STRONG ATTACK

French Immediately Coun-
tered and Recovered
All the Ground

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Germans delivered a strong attack last night on Albaincourt, south of the Somme river, and re-occupied a part of the village, as well as the trenches northwest of it, it was officially announced to-day. The French immediately launched a counter-attack. By this move they re-captured all the ground which had been won by the Germans. North of the Somme the French made progress on Malassise ridge north of Bouchavesnes.

PREDICTS RUMANIA'S FALL.

King Constantine of Greece Gives Little
Nation 15 Days.

London, Oct. 14.—When a high diplomatic personage besought King Constantine to change his policy, says the Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent, "the king replied: 'I prefer to lose my throne rather than endanger Greece. I am convinced that in 15 days Rumania will exist no more. If Greece went into the war then, after the conquest of Rumania, the irresistible German forces would be directed against Greece and she would share the fate of Serbia and Rumania.'"

London, Oct. 14.—According to Athens despatches the entente allies sent their ultimatum to Greece because they had unearthed a royalist plot to fight the entente. It was planned, the despatches add, that if the allies should seek to coerce Greece into joining the war and try to force Elipheios Venizelos on King Constantine, the king should retire northward along the railway, taking the troops with him, and concentrate at Trikala, in Thessaly, and lie entrenched there until the arrival of the German army, when he would strike in unison with them at the allies.

BOSTON MAN HURT
ON FRENCH FRONT

Norman Prince, Recently Decorated for
Distinguished Service, Had Both Legs
Broken, but His Condition
Is Satisfactory.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Norman Prince of Boston, sergeant-major in the Franco-American aviation corps, who was decorated for distinguished services last week, has been wounded. Both Prince's legs are broken, but his condition is reported as satisfactory.

ACCUSES RUMANIANS.

Of Atrocities and Violation of International
Law.

Berlin, via wireless, Oct. 14.—An official statement from Austro-Hungarian authorities charges violations of international law and atrocities against the Rumanians in Transylvania, according to the Overseas.

DIDN'T BELIEVE WARNING.

Says Malone Replying to Hughes' State-
ment on Lusitania Case.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, in a formal statement given out here last night took issue with statements made by Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for president, at Louisville on Thursday in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania.

"When the notice was published," Mr. Malone said, "threatening the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Hughes said he would have threatened Germany with severance of diplomatic relations. The notice was published anonymously in certain New York papers and merely signed with the words 'German Embassy.' It was published on the Friday morning before the Saturday the Lusitania sailed. No passengers booked for the Lusitania—not even personal friends of the German ambassador—placed any credence in this anonymous communication."

He declared that Mr. Hughes as president could not have protested against an unforeseen event merely on the basis of an anonymous advertisement in the newspapers.

Mr. Malone also said that in a personal conversation with Justice Hughes toward the end of the first four months of the present administration he had been told by Mr. Hughes in discussing the administration's difficulties that: "The president is doing magnificently."

Customer—"I'll pay for this drink Saturday, when I get paid. I'm working over in the munitions factory making ammunition for the Germans."

Saloon Keeper—"For the Germans? How do you get it over there?"

Customer—"Why, we send it to the English and they shoot it over.—Judge."

Mrs. Mabel J. Terry of South Ryegate was brought to this city over the M. & W. R. railroad yesterday afternoon at 5:45 o'clock and removed to the City hospital. She was accompanied by her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. Terry of South Ryegate, and her sister, Mrs. C. J. W. Shackford of East Ryegate, who are staying at Hotel Barre.

IMPROVING IN MARKSMANSHIP.

U. S. Cavalry Regiments in Mexico Are
Bettered by "Fire Control" Drills.

Field Headquarters, American punitive expedition in Mexico, Oct. 14.—"Fire control" drills, which in a month's time have increased the effectiveness of cavalry regiments' fire 100 per cent, are important factors in the field maneuvers being held by the American punitive expedition. Far from being a period of stagnation for the expeditionary troops, the hiatus during the last few months in the pursuit of Villa has been of almost inestimable benefit to them, particularly to the mounted arm. It has given commanding officers opportunities to handle large bodies of men under conditions more nearly akin to those of war than have obtained at any time since the past 50 years.

The maneuvers, which are varied, progressive and in accordance with well-defined plans, include such simple exercises as horse training and ascend to solving of warfare problems that involve the handling of brigades. Fire control, although classed among the elementary exercises, is virtually new to the cavalry, although the infantry has been working on it for several years.

Students in the school of musketry at Fort Sill, Okla., have been furnished officers and problems they contain in skeleton form are amplified and worked out. Exercises suggested in these pamphlets also are being tried out and suggestions for improvement, resulting from actual practice, are being noted. Recommendations by regimental officers are being studied by Gen. J. F. Pershing and his chief of staff, Col. De R. C. Cabell, and those considered worthwhile are being incorporated in tentative manuals.

Studying developments of the European war and realizing that under modern conditions of warfare, cavalry does most of its fighting on foot, commanders of that arm of the service are giving their troops a great deal of dismounted work, paying particular attention to attack. In this connection it is noticeable that the ringing bugle no longer sounds the charge, for every maneuver is made by signal. Save for the tramp of hoofs and the leather-softened rattle of equipment, troop movements are made silently, not a voice being raised in command.

When a problem is prepared by the commanding general or his staff, is given out, an observer accompanies each of the opposing leaders and an umpire watches the operations. After each mimic combat, a critique is held. Tactical errors observed are pointed out and suggestions made relative to better maneuvers that might have been employed.

Full advantage is being taken of the fact that there are four regiments of cavalry at headquarters camp, a circumstance without parallel in army annals for years. On the other hand, however, it also is observed, are being maneuvered at full war strength as provided under the new army reorganization bill. This affords the first opportunity American commanders have had of handling troops of this size in maneuvers.

The war game will reach a climax when the maneuvers progress to the point where every fighting man available will be marched against an imaginary enemy under conditions that almost approximate real war.

Drilled from six to eight hours a day and performing duties which, if not carried out, might turn a healthy camp into a dangerous one, the expedition thus far has not stagnated.

A Sign of the Military Situation.

The allied campaign against the Central empires has moved by a series of surges or onsets, interspersed with periods of quiescence, ever since it took on its new development after the great entry into the war. On the western front we are now in one of these periods of measurable pause. There is fighting, there is ground gained; but it is not a moment of such grinding and furious pressure as that which resulted in the capture of Comblès and Thiepval. The reason is plain enough. As the main dependence of the party of the offensive is its guns, both heavy and light, it is necessary after each expenditure of maximum energy, resulting in a considerable advance, to establish a new footing for the artillery. The movements of a great army under present conditions of warfare may be compared with those of a big "measuring worm," which humps itself along from one foothold to another, and which must place its hinder feet before it can measure its forward length again. The most instructive fact about the situation, both in France and in Galicia and Volhynia, is that the only means of successful resistance on the part of the Germans to such a process, the effective counter-offensive, is now evidently beyond their power. Their counter-offensives are weak and do not even check the minor advances which are made by the allies in their periods of recovery.

It was undoubtedly to bring about this state of things on both fronts, and to synchronize the offensive of the Russians with that of the British and French, that Kitchener started on his trip to Russia—that voyage on which he lost his life. It is a sign of the thoroughness of the allies' organization that the synchronization has gone on just the same. The allies have gained enormously, and the Germans have lost, in the way which they have called military plegm—that marie inextinguishable which heretofore has been a great and commanding possession of the German armies, from the highest command to the common soldier. The German bulletins, in their frequent and desperate attempts to misrepresent the actual state of the fighting, betray a new malaise, a new excitability. The renewal of the submarine warfare on our side of the Atlantic is an indication of this condition of alarm. General Joffre, General Brusilov, cannot be turned back by the destruction of merchant ships on the transatlantic lanes. Such devices of "ruthlessness" are merely for their effect on the German home psychology—to hold up the sinking spirits of a despairing nation. The steady, grinding, crushing new offensive of the allies goes on—relatively vastly slow, as compared with Sherman's march to the sea and his swift swing upward to Virginia, but bound to be just as decisive in the end.—Boston Transcript.

Notice to Users of City Water.

The city system will be flushed out on Sunday, Oct. 15. Water will not be supplied between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

City of Barre Water Department.

SAW A CHASE
BY SUBMARINE

Bovic Passengers Said War
Vessel Was Pursuing Dan-
ish Passenger Ship

A MILE ASTERN
WHEN LAST SEEN

The Endangered Hollig Olav
Left New York for Co-
penhagen Thursday

New York, Oct. 14.—When the White Star freighter Bovic sighted a submarine in the Atlantic yesterday morning, she was apparently in pursuit of the Danish passenger ship Hollig Olav, according to observers on the deck of the Bovic, which arrived here to-day. The nationality of the submarine was not established.

The Bovic, in fear of an attack because of being a freighter, put on full speed and headed directly west. When she passed out of sight of the other two vessels, the Olav still seemed to be endeavoring to escape the submarine. The submarine was about a mile astern. The Olav left New York Thursday for Copenhagen and Scandinavian ports and carried many Americans.

STEAMERS ZIGZAG
OVER OCEAN COURSE

In Order to Elude the German Submarine,
Which May Be Lurking
Off Nantucket.

New York, Oct. 14.—The largest fleet of steamships that has left this port since the submarine raid off Nantucket Sunday is due to sail to-day, while United States destroyers are hunting along the Atlantic coast for the secret German submarine base. Incoming and outgoing ships pursued a zigzag course far off their usual routes to elude the U-53, which, for all they knew, might still be lurking off Nantucket. Thirteen steamers are also due to-day from European ports.

MAY SEIZE SHIPS
IN NEUTRAL PORTS

In Order to Pay for Shipping Which Ger-
man War Vessels May Sink—Many
German Ships Interned.

London, Oct. 14.—Neutral nations have offered the suggestion that they use the German ships interned in their ports to compensate them for submarine losses by shipping, says a correspondent of The Times.

Discussing the world shortage of tonnage, the correspondent says: "In view of the continued wanton destruction of neutral shipping, British owners are wondering how much longer neutral countries are going to allow German vessels to lie idle in their port." The correspondent then points out that there are 90 German ships in Chilean harbors and says: "Chile, like all neutrals, is suffering from lack of tonnage. If she will not use these ships to export her products to Europe, she should be asked to lease them to some power which can employ them."

Prohibition for Quebec.

Three hundred leading citizens, lay and clerical, of the Province of Quebec, recently waited on Sir Lomer Gouin, the premier, and the members of the provincial cabinet, and urged the responsible ministry to use its influence in favor of at least a test of the attitude of the legislature as to prohibition of the liquor traffic. In the deputations were judges, officials of temperance organizations, clergymen, and laymen of all callings. They held steadfastly to their straight demand, and refused to be diverted by intimations that light drinks should be excepted. They impressed the government officials strongly by their unity and zeal. Sir Lomer Gouin pledged serious attention to the arguments presented, intimating that it was now more a question as to whether the public opinion of the province had been educated to insist on enforcement of such a law, and less a question of the righteousness of prohibition itself.

The character of this deputation, as well as its size, the respect with which it was treated, and the answer it received, all combine to make friends of temperance, throughout Canada, more hopeful. It has been assumed by many that Quebec must be left out of any general prohibition scheme, however remote its complete accomplishment. The supposition, for a long time, has been that ecclesiastical and political forces too strong to be overcome stood in the way of even converting cities like Montreal and Quebec and a peasantry which inhabits the villages to any favor for prohibition, much less getting a statute on the law books. And no doubt the past history of reform movements in the province has given much cause for the supposition.

The fact is, however, that example teaches louder than precept, and the economic and moral gains that have come with prohibition in Ontario, and in the provinces of the west, are not being overlooked in Quebec. The facts cannot be hidden, and they are having an educational effect. The burdens of taxpayers will be heavy, and if jails can be emptied, prisons relieved of many inmates, and bank deposits increased, the French-Canadian town or country dweller will not miss noting the relation between cause and effect, between temperance and thrift. He is as shrewd a citizen as any country boasts, albeit thrifty to an extraordinary degree. He will not care to compete with saloon-free provinces, with Quebec handicapped by saloons, and Ontario, Manitoba and Victoria without them.—Christian Science Monitor.

RECTOR WILSON WINS.
\$3,625 Verdict for Breach of Promise Set
Aside.

Boston, Oct. 14.—Judge Morton in the United States district court yesterday set aside the verdict of a jury which, after a trial before him some months ago, awarded Miss Laura L. Johnson of Minneapolis \$3,625, on the ground that Rev. Charles Chase Wilson had broken his engagement to marry her.

The verdict was set aside on the motion of the minister and on the ground that the evidence did not establish that there was any engagement to marry between Wilson and Miss Johnson.

The minister, when he heard of the decision: "I am happy. It is a vindication. I shall get in touch with my attorneys, for I am anxious to know the full report on the matter. Further than this I have nothing to say."

Miss Johnson is believed to be at present in her home in Minneapolis. Ralph Willard, her counsel, declined to comment upon the decision at present, and said that until he consulted with Miss Johnson he would be unable to say whether or not there would be a new trial of the case.

The judge in his decision said there was no conclusive or final evidence of an engagement and he said that the verdict "must have been due to sympathy or prejudice."

His decision was an interesting comment on the case. He said: "No engagement to marry between the parties was publicly announced or generally understood to exist among their friends and acquaintances; there is no evidence of any understanding that the alleged engagement was to be kept secret, nor of any reason why it should have been kept secret if it existed; there is no evidence of any public conduct by the parties from which an engagement of marriage can be inferred; there is no evidence that the alleged engagement ever was referred to by the defendant in the presence of a third person, or by any third person in his presence; there is no reference to it in writing by the defendant nor any letters indicating affection from him to the plaintiff; her father and mother never mentioned the alleged engagement to him nor to her to them."

"It seems very unlikely that an engagement of marriage, not understood to be secret, could have really existed, without evidence of it at some of these points. Moreover, besides this absence of proof, the plaintiff's claim, both as to the express and as to the implied engagement, is inconsistent with much in the conduct of both parties that it was clearly established, both by direct testimony and by the defendant's own testimony, as to the alleged engagement, is rendered improbable by many facts and circumstances, and is denied by the defendant."

"The weight of the evidence was so clearly and overwhelmingly against the plaintiff as to indicate that the verdict in her favor must have been due to sympathy or prejudice—a danger which is well recognized in cases of this character, and has led in many jurisdictions to the passage of statutes requiring corroboration of the plaintiff's testimony. Such statutes are in force in England and in some of the United States, and in several of the Canadian provinces."

BODY WAS EXHUMED.

In Order to Identify It to Get Insurance
Money.

Battleboro, Oct. 14.—The body of Patrick McCarthy, who was drowned July 23 in the Connecticut river, was exhumed Thursday at the instigation of Mrs. Mary Hayes of Ticonderoga, N. Y., who wished to identify the remains as she had been paying premiums on McCarthy's life insurance for a number of years. She had heard accidentally of his death through a friend and later confirmed the report through reading a Vermont newspaper.

She desired to make certain that the body was that of the man on whose life she had been carrying on a provision to make claim for the insurance. She said that she was no relative of his, but had known him many years.

Selectman W. E. Stettin talked with her and she promised to make restitution to the town for the expense of the burial when she collected the policy.

McCarthy was drowned just north of the gas house at 8:30 o'clock at night. He was in the company of two other men and all had been drinking. McCarthy, his companions claimed, stood up to put on his coat and lost his balance and fell into the water. The body was recovered the next morning by Police Chief George Wilson and Arthur E. Knight, who dragged the river with grappling irons.

DESPITE WIFE'S EFFORTS

Farmer Succeeded in Swallowing Poison
and Died Very Soon.

Battleboro, Oct. 14.—Although his wife dashed the poison cup from his hands, William E. Wheeler of Grove reached into his pocket and pulled out more poison, which he succeeded in swallowing, despite the frantic efforts of his wife. Yesterday, death ensuing in a short time. Dr. A. J. Thomas of Jacksonville was called but before he arrived the man was dead. For some time Mr. Wheeler had been subject to spells of nervousness, which probably affected his mind.

He was one of the prominent residents of Grove, 50 years of age and leaves a family consisting of his wife and 11 children, eight of whom live at home. His wife was Marion Ward of Gofford. Last fall Mr. Wheeler's barn was burned together with all the crops and the stock was saved. The funeral is to be held Sunday.

PROSPERITY THROUGH POTATOES.

Aroostook County Farmers Likely to Re-
ceive \$15,000,000.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 14.—Glowing reports come from Aroostook county concerning the great prosperity of that region resulting from a fine potato crop, selling at high prices. Aroostook produces from 20,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels of potatoes yearly, of which from 10,000,000 to 24,000,000 bushels are shipped out of the county, the remainder going for seed, home consumption or to the starch mills. This year the shipment probably will amount to 18,000,000 bushels, and for this great quantity of "spuds" the farmers will receive not less than \$12,000,000, probably \$15,000,000.

BOY THROWN
UNDER AUTO

Driver, Dr. J. M. Allen, Said
He Jumped in Front
of Machine

STATE WILL HOLD
INQUEST ON CASE

Simon Vermette, 15, the Vic-
tim Near Lyndonville
Yesterday

St. Johnsbury, Oct. 14.—Simon Vermette, the 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vermette, was struck and instantly killed by an automobile owned and operated by Dr. J. M. Allen near the Morrill farm on the Lyndonville road yesterday afternoon. Vermette, who was employed on the farm, and Leroy Brooks, another farm hand, were on their way to a pasture when Brooks heard the car behind them.

There was ample time to get out of the way and he warned the boy, but for some unknown reason the latter waited until the car was almost upon them and then jumped directly in front of it. One of the lamps struck him and the car passed completely over him.

Dr. C. A. Crampton was called but found life extinct. The state will conduct an inquest to-day and an autopsy will be performed on the body by Dr. B. H. Stone of Burlington.

ACCUSED MAN TELLS STORY.

George W. Duncan of Rutland Said Wife
Had Been Unfaithful.

Rutland, Oct. 14.—George W. Duncan, accused of wife murder, took his witness stand in his own defense in Rutland county court yesterday and told his story substantially as follows:

"My wife went to Plattsburgh, N. Y., for a visit and failed to write to me while there, although she wrote to one Isaac Fish. I asked her about the matter and told her she was driving me mad. Soon after she served papers for divorce upon me and tied up my bank account so that I could not pay my bills."

"A few days after the proceedings commenced I went to see her at the home of Edward Debero (where the woman was shot) and asked her to come back to me and begin life all over. I took her in my arms and kissed her and told her that I loved her just the same as ever. She said that she loved me too, but had been unfaithful, mentioning Fish's name, and could not return."

"I once considered Fish the best man friend I had in the world. Last April I heard he was at my house when I was away. One night he was walking with me when my wife was supposed to be at the picture show. He remarked that he would show me where my wife was and took me to a house which bore a bad reputation. We sat there chatting when a knock came at the door and I heard my wife ask me if George Duncan was there. Fish took me out the back way."

"On August 5 (the day of the shooting) I called a doctor to the hotel to see me, for I feared I was losing my mind. I could not eat, sleep or do any business. The physician gave me a hypodermic, but it did not put me to sleep. I walked the floor. I imagined that I saw others in the room threatening me with sticks and a razor. I backed out of the room and for five days my mind was a blank. I remember nothing until I came to myself in the house of correction."

The state's evidence shows that Duncan bought a revolver at a local store an hour before the shooting. The respondent's testimony is in line with his plea of emotional insanity.

MILK PRODUCERS MEET.

In Order to Hear Sec. Pattee of New
England Association.

About a dozen milk producers from various towns in Washington county met in the memorial room in Montpelier city hall to-day to listen to Secretary Pattee of the New England Milk Producers' association, whose aim is to educate them to get better prices for their product. The meeting was not very well attended owing to the fact that little publicity had been given to it. When newspaper men endeavored to enter the meeting they were told to come around after it was over.

HUGHES IN NEBRASKA.

Will Speak To-night in Lincoln, Bryan's
Home City.

Falls City, Neb., Oct. 14.—Hughes entered Nebraska to-day for a two days' campaign and will speak to-night at Lincoln, the home of William Jennings Bryan, and will remain in that city until Monday.

PENNSYLVANIANS EXPECTED.

Will Be Addressed By Pres. Wilson This
Afternoon.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 14.—President Wilson planned to discuss political conditions in this section, particularly in Pennsylvania, in a speech late this afternoon before a delegation coming to celebrate Pennsylvania day at Shadow Lawn. Four thousand Pennsylvanians are expected.

In Behalf of Accuracy.

The reporter was interviewing the
leading politician.

"This," said the interviewed, "is the age of steel, and—"

"Pardon me, please," interrupted the interviewer, "but in behalf of accuracy, would you kindly spell that word?"—Browning's Magazine.

PRETTY WELL SHOT UP.

But Lieut. James Brady is Ready for
More Fighting.

Lieut. James Brady, an aviator in the French army, who is on a two months' leave of absence after having been in the hospital for two months as the result of machine gun wounds, left Montpelier to-day for New York City, where he will sail on the Baltic to re-enter the service. Lieut. Brady, who is a native of Dublin, Ireland, has been spending several days in Barre and Montpelier visiting with a school chum of his.

Lieut. Brady is deaf and practically dumb as the result of being shot in the left ear and in the neck but asserts that his speech is gradually returning and he expects to be able to talk plainly within a few months. He also has innumerable machine gun wounds on the legs and arms and bears one scar four inches above the heart to show where one bullet nearly ended his life.

Although terribly handicapped by being a mute, the soldier aviator recounted some of his experiences to a group of interested listeners in a Montpelier restaurant last evening. He enlisted early in the war and was attached to the 152 Vallier aviation corps. At the battle of Mons, Lieut. Brady was instrumental in bringing to earth a Zeppelin and for this he was given a lieutenantancy and awarded a medal by the French government. The last few months of his service he had his headquarters at Verdun fighting in that region.

He was enthusiastic about the French machines, the Berliet, and was confident that the Germans could not beat the allied forces. Lieut. Brady despite his wounds, is a perfect physical specimen, and he is anxious to get back to France so that he may do his share to beat Germany.

Questioned as to his opinion of President Wilson and Candidate Hughes, he did not appear to be especially enthusiastic over either and sighed for a Lincoln or Roosevelt.

He was inclined to scoff at the idea of the German submarines preventing the Baltic from sailing and hinted that aeroplanes attached to the ship might be instrumental in keeping a sharp lookout for the undersea boats.

Lieut. Brady said that he, like practically all of his companion aviators, was fighting for a principle and that it is impossible for the Germans to win.

TO APPROPRIATE \$52,000.

Being the Surplus Fund of the Vermont
School Budget.

Burlington, Oct. 14.—A meeting of the Vermont state board of education was held at the Hotel Vermont yesterday morning. James H. Barnes, the chairman of Springfield, Frank H. Brooks of St. Johnsbury, L. B. Johnson of Randolph and Arthur W. Hewitt of Plainfield were present with Dr. Milo B. Hillegas of Montpelier, state commissioner of education. Business of a routine nature was transacted, after which the budget for the next biennium, which has to be reported, according to law, was taken up. The budget was not completed and was left in the hands of a committee made up of the commissioner and L. B. Johnson.

The matter of appropriating the surplus funds of the budget, which amount to \$52,000, was taken up but was not completed and was left in the hands of the same commission. This surplus will be apportioned throughout the state for the purpose of assisting rural schools and equalizing educational opportunities.

AT WATERBURY MONDAY.

District No. 5, Odd Fellows, Annual Meet-
ing.

The annual district meeting No. 5, I. O. O. F., will be held in Waterbury Monday evening, Oct. 16, opening with a banquet in the Odd Fellows hall from 6 to 8 o'clock. The meeting will be called to order at the close of the banquet by Alhambra encampment, No. 20, of Waterbury, after which C. C. Graves, P. C. P., will give the address of welcome, followed by response for district, Alex. Duncan, grand marshal; exclamation of patriarchal degree, Eureka encampment of Northfield; unwritten work, grand officers; report of encampment; good of the order; closing exercises by Alhambra encampment.

The encampments in the district are: Minnehaha, No. 2, of Barre; Eureka, No. 10, Northfield; Thomas Wilkey, No. 11, Montpelier; Alhambra, No. 20, Waterbury; Granite, No. 29, East Barre; Mad River, No. 30, Waitsfield; Halcyn, No. 33, Plainfield.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Irving Jones, a former resident of Barre, returned yesterday to his home in Windsor, after passing a few days with friends in the city.

Luke Gallagher, who conducts a shoe shining stand in Depot square during the summer and fall, is again employed as a bellhop at Hotel Barre.

Mrs. F. H. Rastall, who has been visiting in Barre and Montpelier since coming here to attend the state W. C. T. U. convention, returned this morning to her home in Manchester Center.

An attractive display of antique quilts was inspected by a large number of women in the vestry of the Congregational church yesterday afternoon, and in the evening a sizeable audience listened to the choir in an enjoyable medley of old-time songs. To many who viewed the quilt display, the showing of so many finely wrought specimens was a revelation. After the entertainment a luncheon of tea and pumpkin pie was served by the members of the woman's association.

At the Universalist church to-morrow at 10:30 Rev. J. B. Reardon will preach on "The Practical and the Sentimental in Religion." Bible study at 11:45; subject, "Paul Before the Jewish Council." Rev. Mr. Fortier, the state superintendent of churches, will meet the young people in the vestry at 5 o'clock. At the morning service, Prof. W. A. Whetston will play "Prelude in B Flat" (Belling) and "Postlude in D" (Guilmont). The quartet will sing "Rejoice in the Lord" (Elvey) and "O Lord, Thou Art My Strength" (Godard). Offertory duet, "The Lord Is My Shepherd" (Smart), Mrs. Tabor and Miss Inglis.

"Now, my son," said the conscientious father, "tell me why I punished you."

"That's it," blubbered the boy, indignantly. "First you pounded the life out of me, and now you don't know what you done it for."—American Boy.

SELECT BARRE
FOR NEXT YEAR

Vermont State Medical Soci-
ety Will Hold J. Con-
vention in C. . . .ber

CONVENT ENDS
AT S. JOHNSBURY

Officers Elected and Closing
Discussions Were
Held

St. Johnsbury, Oct. 14.—The Vermont State Medical society decided yesterday afternoon, just before adjournment, to hold the annual meeting in Barre next year. Dr. C. H. Beecher of Burlington, the newly elected president, presided at the closing session.

The other officers elected were as follows: C. W. Howland, Shoreham, vice-president; W. G. Kicker, St. Johnsbury, secretary; F. H. Martin, Middlebury, treasurer; F. S. Hyatt, Windsor, auditor; S. W. Hammond, Rutland, counselor; or for second district; C. J. Rumrill, Randolph, counselor for fourth district; O. G. Stickney, Barre, C. S. Leach, Hyde Park, executive committee; A. S. Chisholm, Bennington, E. P. Martin, Middlebury, publication committee; F. W. Sears, Burlington, W. N. Bryant, Ludlow, H. H. Swift, Pittsfield, legislative committee; F. E. Clark, Burlington, medical education committee; F. D. Ellis, Bellows Falls, J. D. Hanrahan, Rutland, K. M. Eddy, Middlebury, necrology committee; F. S. Hyatt, St. Albans, C. F. Dalton, Burlington, Grace Sherwood, St. Albans, J. J. Dervin, J. A. Stevenson, Chester, medico-legal committee; J. H. Blodgett, Bellows Falls, anniversary chairman; W. S. Nay, Underhill, W. L. Havens, Chester, nominees for board of medical examiners; F. T. Kidder, Woodstock, alternate to A. M. A.; P. E. McSweeney, Burlington, president of the house of delegates; F. T. Kidder, vice-president; W. E. Lazell, Barre, second vice-president, and F. E. Steele, Montpelier, secretary.

TEACHERS IN ELECTIONS.

Various Organizations Held Meetings in
Burlington.

Burlington, Oct. 14.—The State Teachers' association's annual convention closed to-day. The total registration was 1,540, the largest in history. Last year at Rutland it was 1,521. The association elected A. Sharriman, Middlebury, president; Miss Alberta Beaman, St. Albans, vice-president; Miss Etta Franklin, Rutland, secretary; Ernest A. Hamilton, Newport, treasurer; Margaret R. Kelley, Derby, Edward F. Greene, Richmond, M. D. Chittenden, Richmond, new